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## GOOD GAINS STILL MARK ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE

### GREAT BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFENSIVE CONTINUES WITH GERMANS FORMIDABLY RESISTING

All through the night the great British and French offensive which began Saturday morning, continued with intensity, and there was no diminution in the battle on Sunday. Both British and French war offices report a steady advance at certain points, but speak also of the formidable German resistance.

Fricourt, an important town, three miles east of Albert, has fallen to the British arms, while the French have taken Curlu, which lies to the southeast. The fighting at the southern end of the British line, where it is in contact with the French, is of the fiercest nature, tremendous artillery actions preceding all the infantry attacks.

The French have taken about 6000 prisoners, according to the latest estimates, while the British, though reporting the capture of 3500, later declared that the estimates were too low. Owing to the nature of the battle, it is not doubted that the casualties are very high.

Notwithstanding the terrific offensive against them in the Somme river region, the Germans have not ceased in their efforts around Verdun. They have bombarded several of the Verdun sectors and have launched infantry attacks against the French trenches. While Berlin declares that the French attacks against the famous Triaumont work were repulsed by cutting of fire, the French war office announces that this strategic position has been recaptured.

Aerial activity was also marked. Berlin reports that eight British and three French machines were brought down within the German lines, and that four others also were shot down. The British admit that three of their machines are missing.

Additional successes are recorded by Petrograd, the official communication announcing that Austrian positions west of Kolomea, in Galicia, have been taken by storm, with the capture of 2000 prisoners. The Austro-Germans in Volhynia are making desperate counter attacks.

### BATTLE OF SOMME MARKS OPENING OF BIG DRIVE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PARIS, July 2.—The battle of the Somme, now in full progress, marks the opening of the Franco-British offensive, long expected as a critical, if not the decisive stage of the war.

Early reports today show that the entente allies were sweeping forward along a 25-mile front. The French already have taken more than 5000 prisoners, while the allied lines have advanced within the last twenty-four hours nine villages and fifty square miles of French territory, held until now by the Germans.

The theater of operations for the British forces runs between Gommecourt, north of the river Ancre, to a point just north of the Somme, while the French attacked on both sides of the Somme and southward toward Roye.

Thus the entente allied armies present a front of 25 miles with the British on the left for 15 miles and the French on the right for 10 miles.

The region of this supreme contest is one favorable for military operations. The fighting lines extended between a great number of small villages which are usually devoted to textile industries, while the only agricultural sections are level fields chiefly devoted to beet culture for the extensive sugar production of France.

The intense bombardment of the last four days was the signal for an advance over these level fields, beginning at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The entente allied forces then lengthened the range so as to shut off all communication between the first German line and the German reserves in the rear. This made it impossible for the Germans to utilize their perfect organization for the shifting of troops and for the bringing up of reinforcements.

It is thought by French military observers that the Germans miscalculated the intentions of the entente allies and expected the attacks further to the north.

The villages which the French captured in the first sweep include Dompre, Beaucourt, Bussus and Fay, and these and the towns taken by the British—Montauban and Mametz—were all found to have been strongly fortified by the Germans.

The entente allies, profiting from their experience in the war, quickly threw up strong earthworks around the villages thus taken, in order to protect them against counter attacks. It was not before night, however, that the Germans were able to deliver any counter attack. This was centered against the French position on the outskirts of Hardecourt. It was repulsed with heavy losses, ending in a precipitate retreat.

Throughout last night the French continued their drive, capturing the village of Curlu, of which they already had occupied the outskirts, and progressing south of the Somme between Barbecourt and Assevillers.

In addition to the military success, the terrain overrun by the entente allied troops has a strategic position. The German headquarters is at St. Putein, 20 miles southeast of Peronne.

Already the French forces threaten Peronne with the evident purpose of cutting the trunk railway there, which is an indispensable artery for German military reinforcements.

The speed of the advance of the entente allied troops is taken as showing that the perfection of the artillery preparations exceeded anything yet done in the destruction of field works. Infantrymen of both allied armies leaped out of the trenches at the word of command, with cries of joy, with sabres and with the singing of the Marseillaise and Tipperary.

The concrete sheltered machine guns that had stopped the French in Artois and in the Champagne had all been demolished here, and it was chiefly

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## Nogales Roused When Border Patrols Exchange Shots

### HENEY SAYS WILL WORK FOR WILSON

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Francis J. Heney of California, a leader of the Roosevelt delegates to the republican convention in 1912 and afterwards active in organizing the progressive party, telegraphed President Wilson today that he would work actively for the president's re-election. He declared the nomination of Mr. Hughes represented "the fruition of the political corruption which was successfully practiced by the republican national committee four years ago," and told the president that "through your personal efforts, most of the important planks of national progressive platform of four years ago have already been enacted into law."

### GERMANS ADMIT ENTENTES PUSH THROUGH LINES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, July 2. (Via London)—In the great Anglo-French offensive begun yesterday along a front of 25 miles to the north and south of the river Somme, the German official statement issued today says the entente allied troops were successful in penetrating the German first line trenches at several points.

The German division defending these trenches, it is added, had to be withdrawn to other prepared positions. From Gommecourt to La Boisselle, the communication, says the British and French, continued very heavy losses and obtained no advantage worth mentioning.

The text of the German official communication says:

"Western theater.—The great British and French offensive, in massed attacks, which had been extensively prepared for many months past, began yesterday with strong artillery and gas preparations over a front of 25 miles on both sides of the river Somme and likewise the Ancre brook.

"Around Gommecourt to the region of La Boisselle, the enemy obtained no advantage worthy of mention. He sustained very heavy losses.

"On the other hand, he was successful in penetrating at several points the first line trenches of our division in the region abutting both banks of the Somme and was able to advance this division had to be withdrawn from the heavily shelled first line trenches into the positions arranged for checking an advance from the first to the second line. The material in the first line which was immovable and which had been rendered useless, as is customary in such cases, was lost.

"In connection with these extensive operations there were many artillery actions and numerous minor attacks on the adjoining front to the west and southeast of Tathure.

"They were everywhere unsuccessful.

"On the left bank of the Meuse at Hill No. 304 French trench sections were captured and a French hand grenade attack was repulsed.

"To the east of the Meuse the enemy with the aid of strong reinforcements, repeated his attacks many times yesterday and this morning on Froids Terre hill, and especially against the fortified work of Thiaumont, but was compelled by our cur-

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### CARRANZA TOLL ONE LESS WHEN COOKE RETURNS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, July 2.—Another survivor of the Carrizal fight was located today. He is Corporal E. X. Cooke, of K. Troop, Tenth cavalry, who was brought into Juarez this afternoon from Villa Ahumada and placed in prison.

General Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, wired to General Jacinto Trevino at Chihuahua for instructions and it is probable Cooke will be turned over to the American authorities tomorrow.

Corporal Cooke, in addition to telling a thrilling story of his adventures since the battle with the Mexicans under General Gomez, adds his statement to that of other survivors that the Mexicans fired the first shots of the engagement.

He also quotes Captain Boyd as saying just before the commander gave orders to his men to advance:

"The general has given orders that there is only one way for us to go and that is to the north. My orders are to go to Villa Ahumada, to the east, and I am going there."

In previous stories Captain Boyd's mission has been explained to have been the recovery of a deserter at Villa Ahumada.

Captain Boyd also, Cooke said, cautioned them against firing first and against letting any piece go off accidentally, under heavy punishment.

After escaping from the fight at Carrizal, Cooke wandered footsore with a broken right arm for four days, lived several more on the hospitality of Mexican ranchers, and then pushed out alone for the American base, only to be captured at a water hole. He was brought into Villa Ahumada yesterday afternoon and put on a train in the evening for Juarez.

Despite his American uniform and bandaged arm, his presence excited no hostile demonstrations in Villa Ahumada and not even curiosity in Juarez. Mexican officials said Cooke confirmed this statement.

"I was shot down in the very beginning of the fight," said Corporal Cooke, "I crawled back with my arm dragging to a ditch and crawled down it. There I met Corporal Queen. The corporal unfastened his emergency bandage and bound up my arm. I then went back to where the horse holders had been, and couldn't see anybody. So I struck out for the place where we had camped the night before. I didn't then even know the place of the fight was named Carrizal. And I saw only five men who had been shot down, but some one said Captain Boyd was killed. The number killed and captured is sure a surprise to me.

"I reached our old camping ground about 2:30 in the afternoon, and stuck around there until eight at night, expecting my comrades to assemble there. No sir, I didn't intend to surrender. I intended to get back to our base at Frederico.

"For four days I wandered around, trying to work my way back the way we came. But I got off on the wrong trail. I didn't get a bite to eat these days and had hard work finding water. Of course, I did my traveling at night, and hid in the mesquite in the day. There were plenty of coyotes howling around at night, but I never saw even a single rattlesnake in the day time.

"As I didn't know any Spanish, I felt kind of leary about showing myself. But I got so weak with my arm swollen up, loss of blood and no food, that finally while I was looking for water, I saw a Mexican at a well watering mules, and believe me, he looked good even if he was a Mexican."

"On my wanderings, I had picked up a Mexican clay water bottle, and the first thing I did at the well was to drink that bottle full six times. When the Mexican got over his astonishment,

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### CARRANZA NOTE HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Sunday brought no important developments here in the Mexican crisis.

Neither the state department nor the Mexican embassy had any word as to when Carranza's reply to the American demands, awaited by President Wilson, might be expected. There seemed little probability that the Washington government would consider further action until late in the week. The house will not re-assemble until Wednesday, having adjourned over the Fourth of July. While the administration could take any necessary defensive steps in the event that General Pershing's column was attacked, no aggressive movement would be undertaken until after President Wilson has advised congress of his purpose and definite authority had been granted.

Officials profess complete ignorance as to the time President Wilson is willing to wait for General Carranza's reply, saying whether he desires the United States government to consider that he has assumed deliberately hostile attitude toward the American troops in Mexico. Although an immediate break was averted by the release of the troops captured at Carrizal in prompt compliance with one of the demands made upon the de-

facto government just a week ago today, officials view the formal avowal of purpose demanded of General Carranza as of immediate importance also.

The war department issued a brief official statement today regarding the general progress made in national guard mobilization. "Mobilization of the national guard in all departments is proceeding without a hitch," it is said. "Large parts of the guard have already been entrained for their destination and the muster of the remainder is proceeding as rapidly as possible."

Secretary Baker said he did not know how many thousand guardsmen already had reached the border. There is reason to believe, however, that up to 20,000 will be added to the border guard within the next few days.

General Bell reported to the war department tonight that Mexican Consul Garcia at El Paso had promised aid and protection for the party that will be sent to bring back the bodies of the American troops killed at Carrizal. Arrangements for this were being completed, General Bell said, adding that the mission probably would be entrusted to a party of Mexicans.

The department announced tonight that the national guard units that have reached the border are being supplied with machine guns.

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### FUSILLADE IS KEPT UP FOR FIVE MINUTES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NOGALES, July 2.—Nogales was aroused early today by a fusillade of shots just west of the town, but after five minutes the firing which was an exchange of shots between members of the Carranza garrison in Nogales, Sonora, and an American sentry post, came to an end.

There were no casualties. It is supposed here that the shooting was the outcome of a celebration in the Mexican town last night, in which a large quantity of liquor was broached.

With the arrival of the California field artillery, the force here will total 3,000 men. A squadron of the California National Guard cavalry arrived today without mounts and went into camp. The field artillery was expected tonight.

The total of Carrancista fighting men in western Sonora, including Yaqui and Mayo Indians, seasoned soldiers and citizens in training, is reported to be about nineteen thousand. These are exclusive of the forces south of Douglas and around Cananea.

The menace of these numbers, however, has been lessened daily by the fact that the Mexican coal supply has become low while the rolling stock of the railways is in poor repair.

While mobilizing continues on this side of the border, snailpox and starvation are active throughout Sonora, according to Joseph Knoden, a German sailor, who arrived here today after six days spent on a troop train of 47 cars moving north from Guaymas to Inmura.

Knoden, a fore-castle hand on the German ship Hans, interned at Santa Rosalia 23 months ago, reached Guaymas June 25. As he had acquired a good command of Spanish by working on ranches near Santa Rosalia, Sonora, and was treated with entire courtesy by the Mexicans, he had exceptional opportunities for observation from the slow moving troop train.

Soldiers everywhere, he said, had plenty to eat, but their supplies were provisions of which merchants had been stripped and the population of all but the larger towns had for days been feeling the pinch of hunger.

The Third Battalion, Second California infantry, Major Will Kelly, of Fresno, commanding, detained here tonight. Four other troop trains carrying national guardsmen are due before morning.

To Avoid Clashes

SAN ANTONIO, July 2.—All reports received at General Funston's headquarters indicated nothing more exciting along the international line today than the exchanging of shots between sentries at Nogales.

All officers commanding the troops along the 1700 miles of border have been cautioned to avoid clashes with the Mexican troops that face them but staff officers fear that something may occur at any time that may serve as the basis for further international complications.

The First Brigade of the Illinois guard now is encamped here and the Second New York brigade has reached the Brownsville district. A regiment of the Vermont guard arrived at Eagle Pass today and the second Kansas infantry was on its way to that point.

The First Missouri infantry passed through Laredo. The Second Illinois infantry went into camp here today and the Seventh arrived late tonight.

More than three thousand guardsmen tonight were either at border stations or so near that they could be moved right to the line within a few hours. It was believed that by Wednesday the entire movement would be more than half completed.

Eight American consular officers who

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### GUARDSMEN BY TRAINLOADS AT BORDER POINTS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Tex., July 2.—Trainloads of national guardsmen pulled into El Paso today, but, while many unloaded for station in the vicinity of El Paso, the great majority were rushed on to points westward to complete concentration on the frontier as rapidly as possible.

The military men say that at the present rate of transportation all west points along the border soon will be strengthened to a degree that will render impossible Mexican forays upon American soil if a break should come.

The Second Massachusetts infantry, which departed here yesterday, was ordered immediately to the expeditionary base at Columbus, N. M., to reinforce the regiment of New Mexico guardsmen and the 1500 regulars on station there, Batteries A and B of the New Jersey field artillery was sent to Douglas, Arizona, presumably to relieve regular cavalrymen on station there.

It is reported that the cavalry will be ordered to the San Bernardino valley, east of Douglas to protect its rich

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### TWO INCURSIONS INTO MEXICO DO NOT GET BANDITS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PORT HANCOCK, July 2.—American cavalry made two fruitless incursions into Mexico late Saturday and early today, returning late today without having caught sight of the Mexican bandits whose trail they had followed.

The first dash across the Rio Grande was made just west of here late Saturday after news had been received that a band of ten robbers from south of the line had run off with three horses from a ranch near old Port Hancock.

Lieutenant E. N. Hardy, of the Eighth cavalry, followed the marauders' trail to the river with a detachment of twenty men, but on orders from General George Bell, Jr., did not cross until reinforced by C and D troops, Eighth cavalry, rushed by train from Fort Bliss. The expedition, commanded by Captain Leroy Eltinge, penetrated about ten miles into Mexico and just at dusk found that the bandits had doubled back east. Abandoning the quest, the troops returned to Port Hancock early Sunday morning. They made a new start, this time striking into Mexico to the east of the fort.

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### VILLA NOT IN HOUSE WHERE POLICE EXPECTED TO FIND HIM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, July 2.—That military authorities have had the home of a local Mexican under surveillance for several days, suspecting that Francisco Villa was hiding there, was revealed tonight.

The house was surrounded by a cordon of police and soldiers and the doors rushed. Search of the premises, however, revealed no trace of the bandit chieftain.

Americans arriving at the border tonight, however, brought reports that Villa is alive and encamped with 700 men in Rio Florida, while General Ramon Ramos, commanding the Carranza forces in that region, is trying to effect his capture.

It was stated also that letters from Villa to his old followers have been received in Chihuahua City and other points, urging them to come back. The Americans said the Carranza government is credited with refusing to accept Villa's surrender, believing that his prompt elimination would influence the American government to withdraw its troops.

Rio Florida is about 40 miles southwest of Jimenez. Villa's associates there are Calisto Contreras and the well-known bandits, Uribe and Beltran. Uribe and Beltran offered to surrender to General Ramos, it was said, but met with refusal.

Arrivals reported that Chihuahua City is quiet, but without business. The street car companies have been obliged to close down for lack of fuel.

On the train arriving from the interior tonight were several Mexicans on their way back to the United States after leaving Texas to join the Carranza army when intervention seemed imminent.

Six American refugees from the Guanajuato district also reached the border today. They asserted that the thirty-seven members of the American mining colony in the section were arrested by Mexican authorities and placed in the jail to protect them from civilian mobs when the news of the Carrizal engagement reached the town. They were held in custody two days and then released with instructions to leave Mexico at once. The other 31, they said, left Mexico by way of Eagle Pass, Tex.

Investigation developed that the marauders probably were part of a Mexican scouting party sent from Asencion, seventy miles south, to reconnoiter the frontier, and who only first when challenged by American

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### HUGHES TO OPEN CAMPAIGN WITH TRIP TO PACIFIC COAST

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 2.—Charles E. Hughes probably will open his active presidential campaign the second week in August, with a 7,000 mile trip to the Pacific coast and return.

The nominee is considering an itinerary that will provide for a dozen speeches to be made at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, possibly Los Angeles, and several other cities in the territory traversed. The program under consideration provides for a break of two weeks to be spent some where in the Rocky Mountains. This would afford Mr. Hughes an opportunity to enjoy his favorite pastime of mountain climbing.

Altogether, the trip would last from five to six weeks. It would be made by regular trains and would bring the nominee back to the east ready for what he expects to be "a whirlwind

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campaign," the latter part of September.

While the plan has not been matured, it is Mr. Hughes' present intention to go to the coast by the northern route and probably return by the southern. The nominee will discuss the proposed trip next Wednesday in New York with Chairman Wm. B. Willcox, of the national committee. Not more than a dozen speeches will be made unless present plans are altered and none will be from the rear platform of his train.

A second trip probably will be made to Denver and Salt Lake City which are not included in the tentative itinerary of the first.

Because of the difficulty of assembling the notification committee July 15, Mr. Hughes is considering having the notification the latter part of this month.

Mr. Hughes spent today quietly with his wife and daughter, Helen, went to communion service at the Methodist Episcopal church here.

### Headquarters Of Third N.Y. Brigade Visited By Fire

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 2.—The business section of Pharr, headquarters of the Third brigade of the New York national guard, was almost wiped out by fire, starting at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The loss was about \$50,000.

Army equipment for the New York guard was some distance from the fire and was not damaged. A large shipment of fresh meat intended for the commissary was burned in the destruction of a butcher shop. Pharr is about fifty miles west of Brownsville.

Army officers who investigated reports of incendiarism reported late today to General Parker here that no suspicious circumstances were found, although the cause remained undiscovered.

### GROUPS OF MEXICANS MUST NOT COME TOO CLOSE TO BORDER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 2.—Groups of Mexicans are to be kept from approaching too closely to the American border in the New Mexico border patrol district, according to orders issued today by Colonel H. C. Sickles, commanding the district, as a result of the firing last night from the Mexican side upon a detachment of United States cavalrymen.

Investigation developed that the marauders probably were part of a Mexican scouting party sent from Asencion, seventy miles south, to reconnoiter the frontier, and who only first when challenged by American

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Reports reaching here from the field in the last few days have indicated that a Mexican intelligence office for the purpose of keeping track of American troops and supplies for the border is located here. Coupled with these are reports that the Carranza garrison at that point has been increased materially recently.

Hoof prints indicating that the detachment was composed of about a dozen men, and several empty cartridge shells of the type used by troops of the de facto government, were found near the scene of the shooting.